Weekly Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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A WORD TO EMIGRANTS—THE CHEAP LANDS OF THE SOUTH.

It is quite evident that the rush of emigration to the North-west has been materially checked, and that hence the progress of population in that direction is to be more cautious and slow. Many have been disappointed in the character of the North-western prairies. The winters are found to be long and bleak, and the winds have a keener edge than even those of the Atlantic coast. Northern Kansas and Nebraska are not sought with the same avidity or confidence as at first, while Northern Wisconsin, North-western Iowa, Minnesota and the adjacent regions, do but fully meet the expectations of settlers.

Whatever may be the causes, it is quite certain that a change has been wrought in public credulous in regard to the country North-west of the Lakes, and people who desire to seek new homes are pausing to consider.

The fact that so many thousands rushed recklessly towards Pike's Peak, shows very clearly that the emigrant tide has only been dammed there and that it is ready to flow out to any new direction where success is promised to the adventurer. What new regions will next invite the emigrant army of occupation? New Mexico is little known as yet, and hordes of savages render it unsafe. California has ceased to offer the attraction of novelty. Oregon does not draw the multitude. Cuba and Central America are not yet annexed, and as we have said, the North-western winters and winds, make our people pause. Besides, no lands can now be purchased in the North-western States and Territories at very cheap rates, unless they are remote from settlements and markets.

It becomes then, in our opinion, a very important question, whether the cheap lands of the South can be made available for the purposes of Northern emigration, and we think we cannot do a better service for our readers than to lay before them such facts as we have, or may from time to time obtain, in the hope that attention may be awakened, and that the subject may be examined by competent practical men.

It will be perceived that the suggestions which we have to make are of the most general character, and can only be tested by personal examination and experiment. These have, to a limited extent, been made already, and we have results as stated by reliable men, but we wish that observations might be made on an extended scale, and embracing wide regions of country.

We think that investigation will show this important fact, that millions of acres of land can now be obtained in the South at a price less than Government rates, and which, for many important agricultural and other pursuits, are worth more, acre for acre, than the wild lands which can now be had north and northwest of the Ohio river.

We believe that we are not mistaken in this statement, and if it is true, then it is worthy of consideration by all who are seeking cheap lands and a new home. These cheap lands are scattered over a wide extent of territory, and are available for various purposes, according to character and location. They may be found in Texas, Northern Arkansas, Northern Alabama, Northern Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky.

We ask the attention of our readers to the characteristics and advantages of some of these lands, beginning with Texas. Northern and Central Texas is a high rolling country admirably adapted, it would seem from all accounts, for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep, and the fact that the population of the State is already more than 600,000, indicates that a stream of emigration is setting in upon its territory, and that the settler need not fear being left long in solitude wherever he may select his home. In the grazing district of Texas, in the neighborhood of San Antonio, not at an elevation of 754 feet above the sea, observations show that the general range of the thermometer is between 45 deg. and 85 deg. so that it is unnecessary to store hay for winter feeding of stock according to present accounts; and yet we cannot but think from the known character of the winter storms, that it will be found advantageous to provide shelter, and some winter food for sheep and cattle even there. Some facts given by one on the ground, whose statements we believe can be relied upon, have an important bearing upon the value of sheep made farther north and east, and therefore we quote them here.

The location of this gentleman's ranch is 150 miles from Matagorda Bay, but this will show what may be done in other places in pursuits similar to his, and with land carriage or travel by ordinary roads for 150 miles. Unimproved lands are worth in that location from $1 to $4 per acre; and this is less than wild lands can be obtained for in the North-west, where stock must be fed with cured fodder for an stock as five months in the year.

At this point, steel cattle, from calves to three years old, are worth $7 per head, and four year olds [illegible]. They are taken to [illegible] St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Mules at three years old, are worth $100 per head, and they are sent to the Brazos river and New Orleans for a [illegible]

[illegible]

sugar and cotton crops have diminished because the negroes, finding themselves free, have sought out easier employments.

They prefer to set up little shops, or work at trades, or cultivate small grounds on their own account. They have a very natural reluctance of being hired, even, to work on large landed estates, in the hottest seasons of that torrid clime, of small wages, in the production of large quantities of cotton, sugar, and coffee. The West India negroes are not singular in this. It is the interest of every man to live as much at his ease as he can, and we do not find human industry in hot climates, except under the stimulus of compulsion much more vigorous or productive than it now is in Jamaica and its sister islands.

This may be a state of things greatly to be deplored by the political economist; certainly it looks a little damaging in the credit side of the emancipation ledger, to find the production of those staples diminishing. But if it is a question between slavery with plenty of cotton and sugar and freedom without them, we do not think even political economists, with any humanity in them, ought to hesitate. If, as has been frequently maintained, the excessive toil required to raise such vast crops in the Torrid Zone, can only be achieved by cruelty and the lash, he would be an inhuman reasoner who should insist upon them.

But the Enquirer school of moralists think everything right which doesn't tread upon the necks of white men. The whole African race are to them but so many biped animals, constructed, possibly, in God's image, but with no rights which white men, anywhere, are bound to respect. Glad would they be, to see the whole enfranchised people of the West Indies thrust back into the status of slavery. Nothing to them are inalienable rights—nothing to them are the laws of nature—nothing to them are self-evident truths. In their philosophy, that is the most righteous system which pays the best, and if it can be proved that black men are more industrious under the pressure of the screws of slavery, they may be ground to powder for aught our Democracy care, so long as we get our cotton and sugar.

AMERICAN POLITICS—PRINCIPLES OF EXTENSION AND CENTRALITY

In the midst of party and of personal controversies, whose objects are power and promotion, it is well to consider what are the primary principles of American political action. We must separate the permanent from the ephemeral. In doing this, we shall find, perhaps, that less is due to our own genius, and more to the destiny which God has implanted in every nation, than we may imagine. We use the term *destiny* not in the sense of that blind fate which was the faith of Turks and the theory of Napoleon; but, as a brief and apt term to express the pre-ordination of Divine Providence. Believers in an Eternal Wisdom and not a blind chance,—we must, as a logical consequence, believe that the Eternal Wisdom has devised an origin, life, and destiny for every nation; and that the life and destiny thus pre-destined, will be accomplished. Was it not so with Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek and Roman? Have they not historically lived and died, in the natural and logical growth and death of their principles, as much as any natural animal we know of? We shall not stop to define or illustrate. Our object is to trace the natural course of American politics.

In a former article on this subject, we stated that the Federalists, being twelve years in power, had given a practical construction to every controverted point of the American Government, and the Democrats, on their accession to power, had been unable or unwilling to change the course of policy. WASHINGTON, the founder of the Constitution, had HAMILTON, JAY and MADISON, its expounders, gave it a practical and positive meaning, which neither time nor party have changed. The neutral policy—the revenue by impost duties—the law of naturalization—the prohibition of the slave trade—the fugitive slave law—in fact, everything which is of practical importance, dates back to the Federal Administrations. It cannot be denied, that a strictly contrary policy, however unwise, might have been adopted. Nay, it cannot be denied, that it was attempted, for who does not know the violent attempts made to involve us in the wars of France? Who does not know of the Democratic societies, and of the appeal of GENET to the people?

In spite of all the assaults upon Federal policy, it substantially remained. Jefferson made scarcely an effort to change; and Madison had no desire to do it. In the meantime, as we have said, the Supreme Court gave a uniform construction in favor of the Federal, or, Central power, and no one can doubt, that from its origin, and constitution, it must continue to do so. The last decision of the *Dred Scott* case was in precise harmony with its precedent policy. The tendency of the Court is to centralize all the powers of the Government; for it thus dignifies, and centralizes its own power; and thus renders permanent the nationality on which it depends. This tendency, however, goes further than that. It tends uniformly to increase, and strengthen the Executive, for in that power, its appointment originates. The student of Constitutional Law will see, at a glance, how uniformly this has been the case. It will be sufficient to refer to the decisions on the Power of Appointment, on the command of the Militia, on Acts of the Legislature, &c. Such being the constant construction by both Congress and [illegible]

[illegible]

MAP OF THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGIONS.

The Pike's Peak Gold Region.

The above map, prepared and engraved expressly for the GAZETTE, gives an accurate view of the Gold Fields of Western Kansas and Nebraska, and the intervening country to the Missouri river, comprising more valuable information than many of the blanket-sized lithographs of that region. That portion delineating the "Pike's Peak" country, was drawn by Messrs. J. M. Shaefer and W. S. Foster, two thoroughly competent Civil Engineers, residing in Denver City, and personally familiar with the various localities represented. It exhibits the positions of the famous Gregory Diggings, the other points where mining is now carried on, the mountain streams, peaks and parks, the towns established, and all other points of interest in the Gold Region up to the present time.

HISTORY OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

At intervals during the last twenty years, occasional nuggets of gold have been discovered in the Black Hills and other eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains, and vague traditions and reports of the existence of the precious metal have been in circulation among the Indians, mountain trappers, traders upon the plains, and overland emigrants to California. In a public address delivered ten years ago, at Independence, Missouri, by Col. William Gilpin—a gentleman whose life has been devoted to scientific investigations, who has spent many years among the Rocky Mountains, and is probably more familiar with the physical geography of North America than any other man living—the auriferous character of that whole mountain range was asserted, and it was predicted that sooner or later American energy would there reveal rich deposits, not only of gold, but of precious stones and all the secondary metals.

Two or three years since, a number of persons from the Cherokee nation visited the Rocky Mountains to prospect, but were compelled by the hostile Indians to return home before any thing had been accomplished to reward them for the journey. Early in the summer of 1858, one company of gold hunters from Georgia, and another from Lawrence, Kansas, undeterred by the ill success of their predecessors, started for the same region, and spent several weeks among the head-waters of the Arkansas and the Platte.—Their labors were confined mainly to the stream-beds, on the plains at the foot of the mountains, and though no large quantities of gold were discovered, the "color" was found in Cherry creek, the Platte river, and other localities, and enough was ascertained to excite the enthusiasm of the mercurial population of the frontiers. Glowing reports were brought from to the States, several towns were started, and two or three hundred persons spent the ensuing winter where Denver City and Auraria are now located.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

[illegible]

upon the backs of men, in wagons, or upon sleds, the "scale," "shot," and "dust," or "flower gold," is washed out. Much of the quartz, still quite hard, being but partially decomposed, promises to yield very richly, and in many specimens of it the gold is visible to the naked eye. As yet, however, there being no facilities for pulverizing it, it is piled up beside the sluices to await the arrival of quartz-crushing machines. Several are now on their way, and some will probably go into operation, at least sufficiently to test the richness of this quartz, before the close of the present mining season. Two specimens of the Pike's Peak gold are said to have been tested at the Assay Office in Philadelphia, and found to be worth respectively, $19 92, and $20 04 per ounce—a fineness unequalled except by some of the Australia gold.

AN EMBRYOTIC STATE.

The Gold Region is inclosed within the limits of Kansas and Nebraska, the western boundary of those Territories being the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The towns and settlements thus far are nearly all in Kansas; but they are six hundred miles from her seat of government, with a desert intervening; the laws of an agricultural country are unadapted to a mining region, and it is obvious that a new Territory or State must soon be formed, vindicating Benton's favorite theory of an unbroken line of States from the Missouri river to the Pacific. The people of Kansas are so well satisfied of the propriety of this that in the ordinance accompanying their fourth Constitution just framed at Wyandot, they do not attempt to include the Gold Region within the future state of Kansas, but establish the one hundredth meridian of longitude as their Western boundary.

This takes in nearly all the arable land of their Territory, but cuts off the great American Desert, 250 miles in width, extending to Denver City, producing little vegetation except the cactus and wild sage abounding in alkaline deposits, which effloresce from the ground in such quantities as to whiten it, and sometimes poison pools of water so that they are fatal to cattle, and upon which even the largest streams often sink into the quicksands of their beds, and do not again appear on the surface for many miles. It is utterly useless for agricultural purposes; has little water, and no timber except a few stunted, straggling cottonwoods.

The present population of the Gold Region numbers about twenty thousand. Its members, thoroughly imbued with that rampant popular sovereignty which always obtains upon the frontiers, do not recognize in any respect, the jurisdiction of Kansas and Nebraska over them. They make their own laws informally; and punish crime so summarily that life and property are safer there than in many old communities.

A delegate convention, to frame a constitution and inaugurate a State government for the "State of Jefferson," is now in session at Denver City. If [illegible]

[illegible] and at the next session of Congress the [illegible]

Col. Gilpin, to whom allusion has already been made, in a public address delivered to Kansas City in November last, *before the discovery of any paying diggings*, used the following language:

"My own personal experience, earned during three military expeditions made between the years 1844-'48 rendered desperate from the then unknown complication of the country, added to the numerical strength and savage character of the Indians, is not without value. The facts thus and since collected by me *are so numerous and so positive that I entertain an absolute conviction, derived from them, that gold in mass and in position, and infinite in quantity, will, within the coming three years, reveal itself to the energy of our pioneers.* All the precious metals and precious stones will also reveal themselves in equal abundance in that region, so propitious to their production. Such a development has nothing in it speculative or theoretical."

The developments of the past three months certainly make this prediction seem much less extravagant than at the time of its utterance.

GEOLOGY OF THE REGION.

All gold-bearing mountains are primitive in character, while the baser metals are found in the secondary rocks. The philosophy of this is so ably illustrated by Gilpin, that we quote from him once more:

"If into a hollow pillar of glass there be poured a quart of quicksilver, one of water, one of oil and one of alcohol, these liquids will rest one upon the other in this order. If a piece of gold, [illegible] of wood, and a feather, be thrown in, they will sink, the gold to the bottom, the iron to the quicksilver, the wood to the water, the feather to the oil. In the great order of Nature a similar arrangement holds the rocks which compose the globe of the earth, and in their contents, once liquid but now permanently solid in the order of their relative specific gravities. It is the primary mass [illegible] of the mountain formation, which also is auriferous; and within it only can the precious metals, especially gold, be sought with success."

The formation of the mountains in the vicinity of the diggings, is primitive and volcanic. Evidences of terrible convulsions, by which huge peaks have been cleft asunder, and great masses of rock detached from them and hurled far away, hills overturned and new elevations thrown up, abound on every side. It was found, soon after the first discoveries, that in hunting "leads," old California and Australia miners were no more accomplished than persons who had never before been in a gold region. The geology of the region is said to be identical with that of the Georgia gold mines; hence the invariable success in prospecting, which has crowned the efforts of Messrs. Gregory, Russell, and the other old Georgia miners.

Dr. George M. Willing, of St. Louis, writing from the Gregory diggings, under date of June 19th, says:

"On all the highest points west of Bent's Fort I have found [illegible] lava, [illegible] similar to the [illegible] Cherry Creek and the South Platte. [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND BANQUET

After the ceremonial of laying the corner stone there was a grand banquet given to between two and three thousand persons, in a mammoth tent on the grounds of the Samoset House.

THE TOASTS.

The toasts were as follows:

1. *Our Country*—Founded upon the principles promulgated on board the Mayflower, may it be as eternal as the Rock where first the Pilgrims trod.

2. *Massachusetts*—The younger sister, to which the interests of Plymouth were surrendered, though the Old Colony may boast of her fishing-banks and her bean-banks, Massachusetts has Banks whose drafts are never dishonored.

Responded to by Gov. Banks.

3. *The State of Ohio*, distinguished for the fertility of her soil, the wealth of her population, and the ability of her statesmen, though justly proud of their intelligence, the people will follow the chase.

Responded to by Gov. Chase, of Ohio.

4. *New Hampshire*, solid granite, a fit symbol of the unconquerable courage of the Pilgrims. Its imperishable hills cannot outlive the memory of their heroism.

Responded to by Senator Hale, of New Hampshire.

5. *The Happy Homes of Connecticut*, they owe their origin to the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. The first settler in Connecticut was named Holmes, and went from Plymouth.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was here expected to leap upon his chair and address the company, but as the banquet was no breakfast, he gave way to Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, who spoke "as one having authority."

6. *The Monument to the Forefathers*, to be reared in honor of the pilgrims whose faith gave freedom to a nation, the emblem of their trust shall be a crowning diadem.

Response by Burlingame.

7. *The New England Society of New York*—The Pilgrim Society bids it welcome to the family Mansion.

Responded to by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York, in a very happy speech, more agreeable, doubtless, to make than pleading before Judge Roosevelt in our noble Courts.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your kind invitation to be present on the 2d of August at the laying of the corner-stone of the National Monument to the Forefathers. I wish it were in my power to accept this invitation; I should esteem it both a pleasure and a privilege to be present on this ever memorable occasion. I deeply regret, therefore, that public duties, as well as previous private engagements, render this impossible.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Among the distinguished guests at the dinner were Governor Banks of Massachusetts, Chase, of Ohio, Turner of Rhode Island, Buckingham, of Connecticut, Senators Wilson and Hale, Hon. Messrs. Burlingame and Hall, of Massachusetts, and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Evarts of New York, and others.

Telegraphic News.

[illegible]

LIBERTY HALL AND Weekly Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859

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A CHURCH CRITICISM—THE CENTRIPETAL AND CENTRIFUGAL.

The notice in the GAZETTE of the 29th ultimo, of Dr BELLOWS recent discourse on the Church has furnished our readers with an abstract of his opinions. We are not among those who think it necessary to comment on every clerical or political orator of the day, who may choose to teach the people. Their views are often as worthless as their language is diffuse and pointless. In this case, however, Dr B is a leading Unitarian, a patron of Antioch College in this State, and a popular preacher. In this position, his orations have attracted some notice, and may properly become the topic of public criticism.

His first position is, that religion has two tendencies, which he has ascertained by historical study. These tendencies are centripetal and centrifugal. It need not have required much study to have arrived at this fact. Any one of the controversies in Church, State, religion or philosophy, would have taught it. It is as old as ADAM, and is a part of the great conflict which has ever agitated the human mind. There is no school of philosophy, or creed of Church, which has not, at some time, been embarrassed by questions arising out of these respective tendencies. But what will Dr B. make out of them? Nothing. He turns shortly to the real question, which is practical and personal. He soon enters the Confessional, and declares himself in religious want, poverty and destitution, not so much individually, as from the defects of his creed and the deficiencies of his Church. And [illegible]

MEXICO—ITS SOCIAL STATE ALIEN TO SLAVERY, WITHOUT INTERVENTION

Having given "freedom and nationality" to distracted Italy, it would be no bad idea for the illustrious warrior and diplomatist who—as we are bound to suppose—has fulfilled his mission in that behalf, to turn his regards to this continent, and try his all healing panacea upon another State equally needing with a chronic propensity to revolutionism. All things considered, our "Sister Republic"—as Mexico has been playfully designated—is probably the country of all others most addicted to these engaging little performances called revolutions; having—like some people who possess the faculty at will to throw one or another portion of their frame out of joint and in again—become so accustomed to civil dislocation as to undergo it with the least possible expense of apprehension or suffering.

The present "state of things"—as is safely and judiciously said of an Editorial writer in the New York Herald—"indicates the coming of another of the so-called revolutions in Mexico," which—as every other "state of things" for the [illegible]

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND HIS MISTAKE

In concluding the peace of Villafranca, the Emperor of the French appears to have rendered himself universally unpopular. In and out of France, there is no mistaking the evidence that he has, by that act more than by all others of his life, vexed his friends and heated as well as insulted his enemies. Worse, perhaps—so far as concerns his reputation as a sovereign—than a great crime, he has made a great mistake. Yet it is probably unfair to accuse him of falsehood when he declares that in making peace, he was under the constraint of an overruling necessity. That the aspect of the case bore, to him, strongly the appearance of necessity, it is not difficult to believe. None better than himself knew that his successes in the field, however much they might be made to appear as victories in the eyes of the world were scarcely so in reality. Such as they were, they had been won at a fearful cost of blood and treasure. He had learned by experience that to overcome his antagonist, upon equal ground with equal numbers, was no easy task, and that all hope to subdue him by a single blow, was out [illegible]

The Wool Growers Fair at Cleveland, Ohio—A Large Attendance—Success of the Enterprise—Sale of Wools.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Friday Evening.]

The Fair of the Wool Growers, now being held in this city, is one of the greatest exhibitions of the kind ever held in the West, and is calculated to be of immense importance to the sheep-raising interests. It is the first affair of the kind ever held here, and the fact of its great and unexpected success, is proof sufficient of the need of such an institution. The object is the improvement of the breed of sheep, and the Messrs Goodale & Co of the Cleveland Wool Depot, deserve the thanks and support of all wool growers for their efforts in suggesting and carrying out this experiment. Four lofts in Goodale & Co's building on Bank street are occupied by the wool on exhibition and the old Center street Theater is crowded with lots. The whole number of lots is about one hundred and forty, and the number of pounds about 650,000. The following are some of the lots on exhibition, with the places they are sent from:

310 Pieces from Ashland county, Ohio.			
350	do	Knox	do
2 350	do	Harrison	do
1,604	do	Stark	do
250	do	Cuyahoga	do
190	do	Huron	do
100	do	Mahoning	do

[illegible]

These awards having been made to the number of [illegible] the names of exhibitors were of course not announced. They will be found below:

CLASS A

First Premium—Alexander Black, Greencastle, Indiana.

Second Premium—A. Hildebrand, Massillon, Stark county, O.

Honorary Mention—P A Moore, Summit Co, O; Wm Roper, Knox Co, O; J P Gillett, Manchester, Mich.; Alexander Black, Greencastle, Ind.; S S Saxany; L J Randall, Geauga Co, O; 2 lots Edw. Potter, Trumbull Co, O.

CLASS B

First Premium—Wald & Farnam, Summit Co, O.

Second Premium—P A Moore, Summit Co, O.

Honorary Mention—Lucius Varner, Medina Co; Wald & Farnam, Summit Co; M. H. Henry, Summit Co; Harvey Baldwin, Summit Co; L. J Randall, Geauga Co.

CLASS C

First Premium—Thomas M [illegible], Trumbull Co, O.

Second Premium—William Andrews, Lorain Co, O.

Honorary Mention—Wm. Hurst, Harrison Co, O.

CLASS D.

First Premium—George Moore, Lorain Co, O.

Second Premium—Wm Hurst, Lorain Co., O.

[illegible]

Correspondence.

THE TOWNS AND CITIES OF OHIO.

The City of Dayton—Summary of its Manufacturing Establishments—Its Government—Churches, &c., &c., &c.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, DAYTON, O.,
August 4th, 1859.

EDITORS CINCINNATI GAZETTE:—If Wise, when making his late aerial voyage, had suddenly dropped from the regions above to the streets of this city he might, by easy conjecture have fixed upon the State wherein he was. The appearance of the cities of Ohio carry with them one prominent characteristic—they are all clean—the streets, pavements and houses are all, alike, remarkable for [illegible] more certainly than can elsewhere be found. Dayton is no exception to the rule, indeed it so fully conforms thereto as to be noticeable, as it could not otherwise be, when we consider the extent of her manufacturing interests.

The City of Dayton where I am now temporarily located, is, as everybody ought to know situated on the east bank of the Great Miami at the mouth of Mad River, on the line of the Miami Canal in latitude 39.40 North and longitude 84.11 West [illegible]

[illegible]

Weather and Crops

DELPHI, Ind., August 3d, 1859.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.—We had a [illegible]

[illegible]

Agricultural.

Wheat and Chess.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM ARIZONA.

[illegible]

Thrush in Horses.

[illegible]

Home and Heaven.

[illegible]

Weekly Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

INDIANA NEWS

CROPS.—The drouth is broken up, after a longer continuance and greater injury than any similar visitation for several years. The rain of Sunday week fell abundantly in many quarters of the State, and that of the Wednesday following covered pretty much all the territory which the other missed, and poured an additional bounty on most of the rest. Hardly any paper in the State fails to record the happy visitation to its own county, and so far but one complains that less than enough was received there. That is Owen Co.

It is too early yet to form a just opinion of the good effects of the rain, but the almost universal impression seems to be not only among the country papers, but the farmers, that an average crop will be secured. Bottom lands as a general rule, have stood out best against the drouth, and will, of course, come out most nearly up to the anticipations of the season before the drouth. Other lands to a greater or less degree are cut short. Many fields will not yield a half crop, and in the central part of the State this will probably be the rule, and better yield the exception.

But the northern and southern sections have suffered less, and their better crop with the greater breadth of land planted, will probably make the yield of the State a fair one, but very far short of the hopes of the fore part of the season. As the planting this year was fully two weeks ahead of that of last year a great deal of corn is so far matured that no future drouth can damage it much. From persons who have recently traveled through the central part of the State, we learn that a good deal of the corn is very small yet, thousands of hills having tasseled at three feet from the ground, and the ears brought to market for eating show very frequently the effect of the drouth in an inch or two of bare cob at the end of the ear, where the nutriment has been dried up and left unable to fill out the embryo grains. This indicates the certainty of plenty of "nubbins" this year, the inevitable accompaniment of a drouth.

A TORNADO.—The rain of Wednesday of last week, was accompanied by a high wind in many parts of the State. In two or three it swelled into a tornado of fearful violence, though fortunately harmless to life, so far as we have yet learned. Its first appearance was in Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, where it struck the earth near the middle fork of Wild Cat Creek, and swept off every thing in its course for a distance of three or four miles, and about two hundred yards wide. Three houses were either blown down, or unroofed and emptied of their contents. One thriving and valuable orchard trees, of course, were uprooted by wholesale, but in a "wooden country" that is not a serious injury. From Wild Cat the tornado seems to have lifted from the ground, and passed harmlessly over Clinton county, and again descended in the upper part of Tipton, where it raged terribly. Its track was wider there than in its first collision, and hardly a tree escaped its fury within a width of half a mile. No less than twenty four trees were blown down across the track of the Peru railroad, and as far as the eye could reach on either, a crumpled path had been swept through the forest, marked generally by trees uprooted or broken off, but sometimes by tall stumps of twenty feet or so, where the tops had been twisted off and carried high into the air. The locality, luckily, was a swamp, but thinly settled, and but one house was damaged, so far as we have heard.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.—A new phase of the Penitentiary entanglement had been presented [illegible]

...

THE GRAIN CROP OF OHIO.

[illegible]

Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AVERAGE YIELD IN 1858

Wheat, per acre	[illegible] bushels.
Corn, do	[illegible] do
Oats, do	[illegible] do

CROP OF 1857.

	Acres	Bushels	Av. per acre
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Telegraphic News.

OUR SPECIAL EASTERN DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE BY THE INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE, NO. 2 BURNET HOUSE.]

MASSACRE OF PERUGIA—THE PAPAL VERSION.

The New York Post, of Saturday evening, publishes the papal version of the massacre of Perugia, furnished by the Consul of the Pontifical States in New York. It says:

When the insurrection, by a few disaffected persons, that broke out, the papal government, unwilling to have recourse to rigorous measures, sent Signor Sattandi to warn the Junta to receive the soldiers peaceably. This advice was disregarded, and the troops fired upon them, and deplorable results followed. The rebels, in great numbers, offered a determined resistance to the troops. The report goes on to say that the American family—Perkins—were protected by Swiss soldiers.

It was after the declaration of the resignation of the Junta, that the Mayor and several officials, who were at the municipal palace, desirous of doing what good they could in the crisis, raised the white flag on the tower of the palace. At sight of this the rebels, from windows in San Pietro, commenced to make resistance, still further provoking the soldiers, which only served to increase the general misfortune and to swell the number of victims. It was then that the Secretary of the commune ports compromised the revolutionary movement, and was killed while making his way through the streets, waving a white handkerchief.

A similar misfortune happened to his two companions. In the morning strict orders from the commandant recalled the troops to the most rigor [illegible]

...

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]

THE LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

[illegible]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

THE PRIME MINISTER OF SARDINIA.

[illegible]

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

SLAVERS FITTING OUT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

FROM JAPAN.

[illegible]

NEW YORK POLITICS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK LOCAL NEWS.

[illegible]

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

[illegible]

COL. JOHNSON AND THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE—DETAILS BY THE HAMMONIA.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI EXCURSIONISTS IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MORE ABOUT THE WISE LETTER.

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CONFEDERATION OF ITALY.

Napoleon to Visit London.

[illegible]

A POLICEMAN SHOT BY MISTAKE—MURDER IN A DANCE HOUSE.

[illegible]

JOHNSTON-BUCHANAN DIFFICULTY.

[illegible]

Additional Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

[illegible]

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

[illegible]

Commercial.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Horse Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

[illegible]

Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Cincinnati Lumber Market.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

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General Intelligence.

Mails by the Persia.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS

CONDITION OF EUROPE.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

Great Debate in the British Parliament.

The Feeling in England.

NAPOLEON ABUSED AND DEFENDED.

Announcement of Peace in the Papal States.

The Pope and the Italian Presidency.

KOSSUTH AND HIS PLANS.

The Peace in Europe.

Public Sentiment in France—Condition of Italy—Policy of England—The Meeting at Zurich.

[Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The Peace does not grow in public favor. The feeling of the people is one of profound disappointment and discontent. Their hopes, as the war went on, rose higher and higher. The brilliant victories which crowned every step of the French army roused the sentiment of military glory always strong in a Frenchman's breast—to the highest point of enthusiasm. The great mass of the people—resolute and zealous always in their love of freedom—exulted to see France again leading the van of Liberalism in Europe, and looked for nothing less than the utter abasement of Austria and the supremacy of substantial Democracy in the Italian States.

Louis Napoleon, for the first time, began to be positively and thoroughly popular at home—and this popularity increased just in proportion to the degree in which he was distrusted and feared abroad. The French people were prepared to see this war carried on to the "bitter end." They were ready for all the chances and all the sacrifices which it might involve. They did not, as a general thing, credit the danger of its extension to the rest of Europe, but even if that had been certain, I think they would not have shrunk from it, but have preferred such a result to the peace that has been concluded. Their hopes have been blasted, their faith in the Emperor's cold resolute determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes, has been shaken, their hatred of Austria, and their thirst for its disgrace, have not been gratified, and they feel that their sentiments and wishes, which seemed to weigh so much at the outset, have been in the final adjustment utterly disregarded.

This is the feeling of the day. Yet it is by no means certain that public sentiment would have been so strong in support of the war under all...

The Accident on the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST

TWENTY INJURED.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

INCIDENTS.

[From the Albany Statesman, Aug. 3.]

Intelligence reached this city at a late hour last night, that a shocking accident had occurred on the Vermont and Canada Railroad, near Schaghticoke, about 17 miles from this city.

It seems that the mail train which was due in this city at 7 35 in the evening, was passing over a trestle-work bridge near Schaghticoke when the timbers gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the locomotive, was precipitated into the abyss below a distance of nearly 40 feet. As soon as the news reached this city, a special train was dispatched to the scene of the accident.

Every available effort was made to rescue those who were alive from their perilous position. A large number were taken out, several of them badly maimed. As soon as this had been gone through with, a search for the dead was commenced.

Among those on the train were the wife of John Cuyler, Esq., Cashier of the Central Railroad, also the wife of Conductor Cooley, of the Northern Railroad, who is a daughter of Mr Cuyler. Mr Cooley himself was on the train as conductor, having taken the place of Conductor Gardner, who was ill.

The accident took place about one mile this side of Schaghticoke. The moment the train, which was running very rapidly, struck the bridge, the structure gave way. The locomotive, however, got across and became uncoupled from the tender. The latter went down, and the baggage car and two passenger cars followed. The first passenger car went down endwise on the top of the tender, while the second passenger car ran into it, and knocked over. The passengers in the first passenger car amounted to some forty five or fifty.

...hour at the time of its occurrence. He states that it is customary to slack up when crossing bridges, but in this instance the brakesmen failed to break up and he was obliged to whistle for brakes. He says that as the engine crossed the bridge he felt it giving way, and the downward inclination of the tender threw him backward.

He had hold of the throttle lever at the time and in falling backward pulled it entirely open, giving the engine a full head of steam, which caused the locomotive to jump forward and clear the bridge. Mr Jones stated that he spoke to another engineer, named Dyer, some time since, and asked him what he thought of the bridge. He said there was something wrong about it. Mr Jones also spoke to Mr Bump, the road master, about the matter, but received no satisfaction. Timber had been got out for a new bridge, and was on the ground at the time of the accident.

The woman reported the bridge as being unsafe, about a year ago and it was repaired. A ferryman stated that he had often heard the bridge reported as unsafe.

Edward Burns, the fireman, corroborated the testimony of Mr Jones in all its important points.

[By Telegraph.]

TROY, Wednesday, August 3, 1859.—Nine dead bodies had been taken out of the creek up to 11 o'clock last evening and twenty persons were wounded, while it was thought that more dead bodies were under the wreck. The following are additional names of injured:

John Fenton, of Quebec, badly; Arthur Forbes, of Brtown, Ontario county, not badly; Chas Perry of Claremont, N. B.; G. B. Prentice, of New York City; J. C. Payne, of Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Harris, of Whitewater, Wisconsin; Thomas Talbot, of New York City; and W. J. A. Fuller, of New York City.

STATEMENT OF MR. FULLER.

SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1859.

The six o'clock down train of the Albany and Canada Railroad, broke through the Tomhannock bridge, one mile from the village of Schaghticoke.

I cannot say how many are killed and wounded, except that I have not seen a single man who has escaped injury. The water is about three feet...

Religious Intelligence.

BUSINESS MEN'S PRAYER MEETING.

In the daily prayer meeting, Friday morning, while one speaker was pointing out the importance of deciding for Christ, he suggested, that if any felt their need of pardoning mercy, and desired the prayers of those present, to stand up while two verses of the hymn were sung:

"I'll go to Jesus though my sins
Have like a mountain rose;
I know his courts, I'll enter in,
Whatever may oppose."

Two ladies arose for prayer, one of whom appeared to middle life, and was affected to tears. The other is young, and has been a regular attendant for a year past. Fervent prayer was offered by a brother for their conversion. After another hymn and prayer, a lad arose and said: "Will you pray for me, that I may be saved?" A young man arose and said, "While reading ancient history the other day, my eye fell on that passage where Antiochus pursued Marcellus. He overtook him in Egypt, showed him his credentials from the Senate, and said, 'Art thou the *friend*, or the enemy of Rome?' He hesitated, then asked three days in which to decide. Antiochus, drawing his sabre, marked a line around Marcellus, saying, 'Before crossing that line, declare whether thou art the friend or the enemy of Rome.' Said he, 'I will henceforth be the friend of Rome.' It may be," said the speaker, "God is drawing a line around some young man to-day, and the question comes, 'Art thou the *friend* or the *enemy* of God?' 'Art thou with or against Christ?' Decide! O; decide that greatest of all questions now—to-day."

NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

A new mission chapel is now being erected on...

INDIANA NEWS.

THE DROUGHT.—The most important news from Indiana still relates to the suffering condition of corn and potatoes. We have already noted at considerable length the phases of the drought, and it may be sufficient now to indicate merely the changes since our last notice. Southern Indiana has been in a good degree relieved, within the past week, by copious showers. From Pike, Gibson, Jennings, Lawrence, Ohio, Posey, and several of the lower counties, we have reports that the corn is out of danger, and will probably mature without any more rain. Whether the yield will show much diminution from the drought, cannot yet be told, but it would be too much to expect a full crop after such a season. In some parts of this more favored section, it is certain that the yield will be considerably reduced, but we have no facts from which we can infer that this will be the case generally.

The Central part of the State still (at the time of writing) burns with unabated thirst, though from the promise of the clouds, a general rain may have fallen before our readers shall see this notice. But passing by prophesies, the actual condition of things is an aggravation of what we reported last week. Morgan, Marion, Johnson, Bartholomew, Hendricks, Miami, Wabash, Hamilton, Huntington, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, Randolph, Clay, and nearly all the counties of the Central section, report continued dry weather or light showers, that do no good. The most hopeful expect little better than a half crop, in many places, though bottom lands still hold out bravely against the heat, and may come out well with a little help, in spite of the failure of their higher and drier neighbors.

Northern Indiana, so far as we can learn, has...

...years for nothing and afterward for five per cent, of water rents.

The Connersville Union reports an instance of productiveness that is quite refreshing during a drought. A Mrs Joshua Harris, living near that place, gave birth to three large healthy children the other day. They weighed twenty-one pounds together. The neighbors have flocked to see the curiosity numerously, and some of them "pay for peeping" with articles of clothing for the interesting trio.

Frost was visible, but not mischievous, in several places in the State last week.

The Vincennes Gazette says that a contract for draining the "Cypress Swamp" in that vicinity has been made. It is intended to run the water into White river. A good portion of what will prove the best land in the county, will thus be brought into cultivation.

We see it stated in a Gibson county paper, that some fellow travelled *forty miles* to Owensville to whip somebody he had a quarrel with, and got badly licked himself. A poor reward for such perseverance and enterprise.

A valuable mill was consumed in Jackson county last week, with a large lot of lumber.—Loss estimated at $2,500. It is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a locomotive.

RAIN.—Since the preparation of the paragraph touching the drought we learn that a fine rain fell in the vicinity of Indianapolis, on Sunday night. Though not half enough for the wants of the crops it will doubtless arrest the danger of such fields as are fast burning out, and hold them open to the good services which future rains may render. We have not learned how far the rain extended, but from what we have learned we should think that it had been very general through Central Indiana, where it was most needed. Nothing, however...

Legal.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Upon MONDAY, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1859, I shall offer at public sale upon the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described premises as designated on the plat of subdivision of James T. Oliver, second addition to the towns of Reading and Lockland, as recorded in the plat book No. 1, pages 310 and 311 of the Records of Hamilton county, viz:

Lot marked I, fronting two hundred and twenty-three feet on Fourth street, and containing one and sixty-three hundredths (1.63) acres.

Appraised at $300.

Lot marked J, containing one and twenty-eight hundredths (1.28) acres.

Appraised at $175.

Lot marked K, fronting two hundred and sixty-nine feet on Fourth street, containing two and thirty hundredths (2.30) acres.

Appraised at $200.

Lot marked L, containing one and seventeen hundredths (1.17) acres.

Appraised at $100.

Lot marked M, fronting two hundred and twelve feet and six inches on Fourth street, containing two and twenty hundredths (2.20) acres.

Appraised at $200.

Lot marked N, containing one and ninety-eight hundredths (1.98) acres.

Appraised at $150.

Lot marked S, containing ninety-eight hundredths (.98) acres.

Appraised at $100.

Lot marked T, containing one and ninety-eight hundredths (1.98) acres.

Appraised at $200.

Lot marked V, containing one and seventy hundredths (1.70) acres.

Appraised at $200.

Lot marked W, containing one and fifty-four hundredths (1.54) acres.

Appraised at $150.

Lot No. 1st, being one hundred and sixty feet on the north side of Fourth street, and two hundred and seventy feet deep.

Appraised at $75.

Terms cash. To be sold as the property of James H. Oliver, at the suit of Harris & Eaker, against said Oliver and others, No 15,008, Hamilton Common Pleas.

ALEX. PADDACK, Master Commissioner.

GEO. E. PENDLETON, Att'y. jy22-law-4

FRANCES WILSON AND DELILA SMITH vs. WM. O. LAWSON.—Superior Court of Cincinnati.

William O. Lawson will take notice that Frances Wilson and Delila Smith, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, did, on the ... day of July, file their petition, in the Superior Court of Cincinnati against the said William O. Lawson, setting forth that they have a legal estate in fee in two undivided third parts of the following lands and...

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So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and for sale by SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., and by Druggists everywhere.

1,200,000 ACRES OF Rich and Valuable Farming Lands,

FOR SALE BY THE Illinois Central Railroad Co.,

IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,

On Long Credits and at Low Prices.

These Lands are among the richest and most desirable in the State of Illinois. They were granted by the United States to the said Company to aid in the construction of the Great Central Railroad. The title is in the hands of Trustees appointed by the State, from whom all deeds issue on final payment of the purchase money. These lands are contiguous to the Railroad, 700 miles in length, which traverses the entire length of Illinois, and extends through nearly six degrees of latitude, and consequently affords great variety of climate as well as of soil. The greater portion of these lands consist of rich, rolling prairies, interspersed with groves, which require very little labor to subdue; but there are large tracts, particularly in the southern portion of the State, which are covered with forests of oak, poplar, &c. At intervals of at least every 10 miles, there are flourishing villages, which afford the settlers markets for their produce and opportunities for supplying themselves with the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. At this time there is a population of not less than ... living on the line of the road. There is no region in the world which presents such a uniform fertility of soil, or which can be cultivated at less expense. Bituminous coal can be furnished at any station on the line at from $2 to $4 per ton, and the ordinary price of wood is from $2 to $3.50 per cord.

Prices and Terms of Payment.

The price of these lands varies from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, etc.

The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be one year's interest in advance at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

It is believed that the low price and long credit charged for these lands will enable a man of small capital and with due industry in ordinary seasons, to meet the payments as they become due from the products of the soil, while the rapid settlement and development of the country will greatly enhance their value.

For further particulars address

J. W. FOSTER, Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois.

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WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

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AND

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CORNER OF JOHN AND WATER STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

...In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal on the day and year, and at the place, in the county above written.

[SEAL.] JACOB H. GETZENDANNER, Justice of the Peace.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, County of Suffolk, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1859, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within and for the county above written, personally came Oliver Ditson and ... Wayne, two of the subscribers to the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the signing thereof to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein expressed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and set my seal on the day and year, and at the place, in the county above written.

[SEAL.] J. P. HEALY, Justice of the Peace.

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AGENTS

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In which we shall give practical directions, with all necessary illustrations, for erecting Buildings of all kinds—of ... brick and concrete.—These articles have been prepared by a practical architect, and will embrace the Elements of Designs, Drafting, Masonry, Carpentry, Roofing, Plumbing—and in fact, everything connected with building.

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